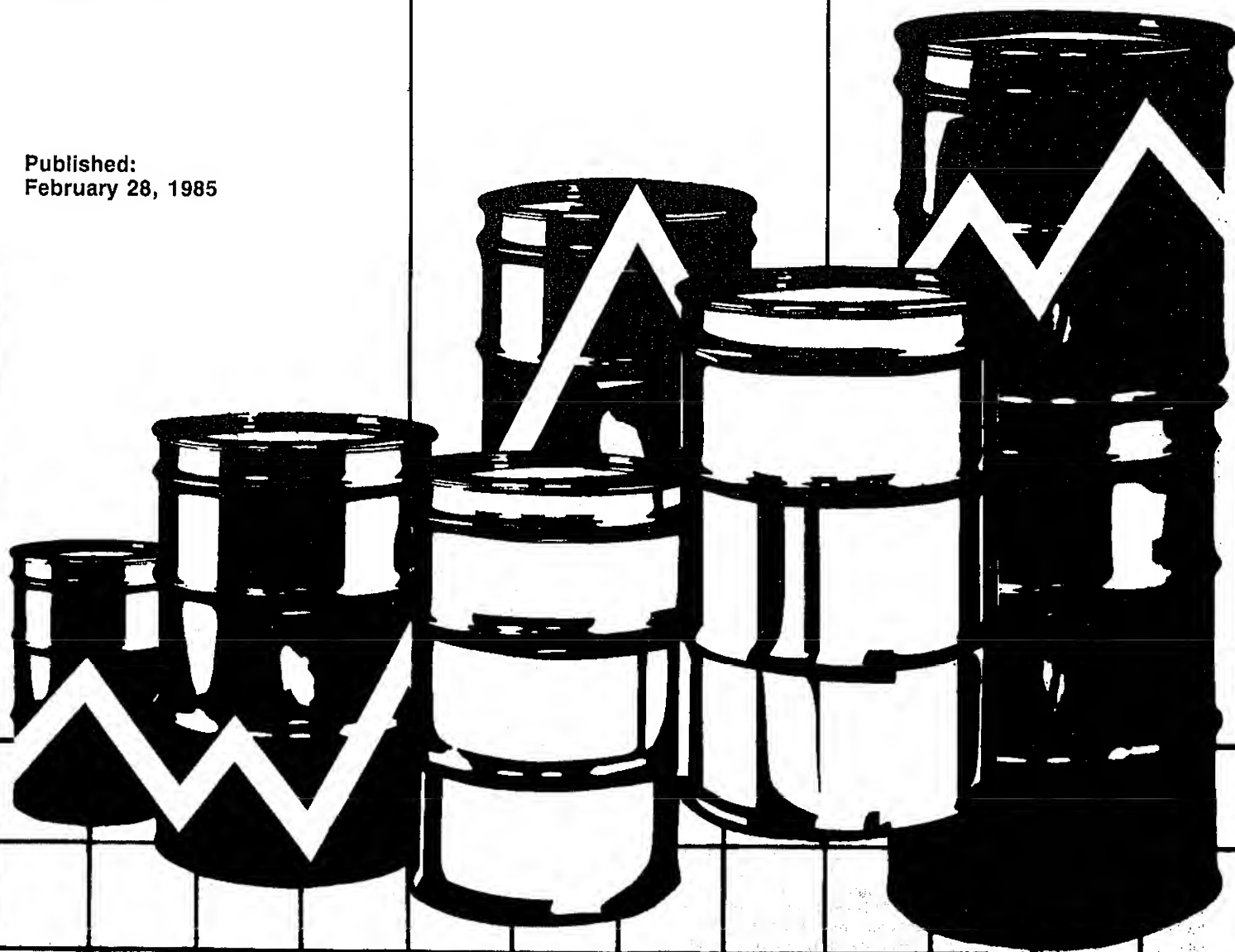


Weekly Petroleum Status Report



Data for Week Ended:
February 22, 1985

Published:
February 28, 1985



Includes December 1984 Monthly Petroleum Information
(See Highlights and Page 2)

The Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration. The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday.

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HIGHLIGHTS

Refinery Activity

Crude oil input to refineries averaged 11.5 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending February 22, 1985. Refinery capacity utilization averaged 73.9 percent during the period. During the four weeks ending February 22, 1985, motor gasoline production averaged 5.8 million barrels per day, and distillate fuel oil production averaged 2.6 million barrels per day.

Stocks

On February 22, 1985, stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) stood at 317.2 million barrels, about 7 percent below the level one year ago. Stocks of total motor gasoline, at 226.1 million barrels, were about 3 percent below the level one year ago. Distillate fuel oil stocks stood at 126.4 million barrels, about 2 percent below the level one year ago. Stocks of residual fuel oil stood at 44.9 million barrels, about 17 percent below the level one year ago.

Imports

Net imports of crude oil (including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products together averaged 3.3 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending February 22, 1985, about 35 percent below the average a year ago. Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) averaged 2.4 million barrels per day for the four-week period ending February 22, 1985.

Products Supplied

Total petroleum products supplied averaged 15.7 million barrels per day for the four-week period ending February 22, 1985, which is about the same as the rate supplied a year ago. Motor gasoline was supplied at a rate of 6.4 million barrels per day, which is about 2 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Distillate fuel oil was supplied at a rate of 3.4 million barrels per day, about 14 percent above the rate supplied a year ago.

World Crude Oil Price

Gabon reduced the official price of its Mandji crude oil by \$1.00 to \$28.00 a barrel, effective February 1. As a result of this price change, the estimated weighted-average international price of crude oil as of February 25, 1985, decreased 1 cent to \$28.09 a barrel.

Spot Market Product Prices

For the week ending February 22, 1985, the average spot market price of 98 octane gasoline on the Rotterdam market increased 59 cents to \$29.01 a barrel; the gasoil price remained unchanged at \$34.04 a barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil decreased 23 cents to \$28.97 a barrel. On the New York market, the average spot price of 89 octane regular gasoline increased 55 cents to \$31.84 a barrel; the price of No. 2 heating oil increased 32 cents to \$32.24 a barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil remained unchanged at \$29.50 a barrel.

December Information from the "Petroleum Supply Monthly"

During December 1984, domestic crude oil production was estimated to have averaged 8.8 million barrels a day, and gross crude oil imports, excluding imports to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, averaged 2.9 million barrels a day. Refineries processed an average of 11.8 million barrels of crude oil a day during December operating at an average rate of 75.9 percent of total operable capacity. Operable capacity of crude oil distillation units at the beginning of December was reported to be 15.7 million barrels a day, about 1 percent below the capacity reported as of November 1. During December, total petroleum products supplied averaged 15.4 million barrels a day. Finished motor gasoline supplied averaged 6.6 million barrels a day, distillate fuel oil supplied averaged 2.9 million barrels a day, and residual fuel oil supplied averaged 1.2 million barrels a day.

U.S. PETROLEUM BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 1984

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	December 1984	Cumulative January-December 1984
Crude Oil Supply		
(1) Domestic Production ¹	8,797	8,757
(2) Net Imports (Incl. SPR) ²	2,941	3,221
(3) Gross Imports (Excl. SPR)	2,897	3,206
(4) SPR Imports	229	197
(5) Exports	185	181
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-241	-195
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-14	-1
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	-65	-64
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	340	336
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	11,758	12,055
Other Supply		
(11) NGL Production	1,649	1,633
(12) Other Hydrocarbon Input and Alcohol Input	32	45
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	64	64
(14) Processing Gain	592	556
(15) Net Product Imports ³	983	1,438
(16) Gross Product Imports ³	1,783	1,979
(17) Product Exports	801	541
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	275	-83
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	15,353	15,708
Product Supplied		
(20) Motor Gasoline	6,580	6,698
(21) Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	189	220
(22) Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	1,042	949
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	2,862	2,848
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	1,190	1,365
(25) Other Oils Supplied ⁴	3,491	3,627
(26) Total Products Supplied	15,353	15,708
Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	December 31, 1984	
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR) ⁵	343.5	
Total Motor Gasoline	243.5	
Finished Motor Gasoline	205.4	
Blending Components	38.1	
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	6.9	
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	35.1	
Distillate Fuel Oil	161.1	
Residual Fuel Oil	53.2	
Unfinished Oils	93.7	
Other Oils ⁶	167.5	
Total Stocks (Excl. SPR)	1,104.6	
Crude Oil in SPR	450.5	
Total Stocks (Incl. SPR)	1,555.1	

1 Includes lease condensate.

2 Net Imports=Gross Imports (line 3) + SPR Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

3 Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

4 Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.

5 Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

6 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Source: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," December 1984.

U.S. PETROLEUM BALANCE SHEET

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages For Period Ending		Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 52 Days		Percent Change
	02/22/85	02/22/84		1985	1984	
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production ¹	E8,928	8,709	2.5			
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR) ²	2,414	2,795	-13.6			
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	2,448	2,858	-14.4			
(4) SPR Imports	164	114	--			
(5) Exports	E198	177	11.7			
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-164	-115	--			
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	781	175	--			
(8) Products Supplied and Losses	E-62	-66	--			
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude	-375	472	--			
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	11,522	11,970	-3.7			
Other Supply						
(11) NGL Production	E1,672	1,618	3.4			
(12) Other Hydrocarbon Input and Alcohol Input	E33	51	-35.5			
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E63	65	-3.5			
(14) Processing Gain	547	569	-3.8			
(15) Net Product Imports ³	850	2,194	-61.3			
(16) Gross Product Imports ³	1,540	2,598	-40.7			
(17) Product Exports	E690	403	71.0			
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) ⁴	1,047	-743	--			
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	15,733	15,723	0.1			
Products Supplied						
(20) Motor Gasoline	6,371	6,245	2.0			
(21) Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	223	198	12.8			
(22) Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	1,036	937	10.5			
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,428	3,004	14.1			
(24) Residual Fuel Oil ⁵	1,395	1,697	-17.8			
(25) Other Oils Supplied ⁵	3,280	3,643	-10.0			
(26) Total Products Supplied	15,733	15,723	0.1			
Petroleum Stocks						
(Million Barrels)	02/22/85	02/15/85	02/22/84	Percent Change from Previous Week Year Ago		
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR) ⁶	317.2	319.3	342.5	-0.7	-7.4	
Total Motor Gasoline	226.1	228.5	233.9	-1.1	-3.3	
Finished Motor Gasoline	189.1	192.0	193.6	-1.5	-2.3	
Blending Components	36.9	36.5	40.3	1.1	-8.4	
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	5.8	6.4	6.2	-10.7	-7.0	
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	34.5	34.7	31.9	-0.5	8.1	
Distillate Fuel Oil	126.4	133.6	128.7	-5.4	-1.8	
Residual Fuel Oil	44.9	46.3	54.2	-3.1	-17.3	
Unfinished Oils	96.8	96.1	110.0	0.7	-12.0	
Other Oils ⁷	E154.0	E148.4	160.7	3.8	-4.2	
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,005.5	1,013.4	1,068.1	-0.8	-5.9	
Crude Oil in SPR	458.8	458.1	386.5	0.1	18.7	
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,464.3	1,471.5	1,454.6	-0.5	0.7	

E=Estimate based on monthly data.

1 Includes lease condensate.

2 Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + SPR Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

3 Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

4 Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

5 Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.

6 Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

7 Includes are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

For the current two weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock Change (Refined Products)).

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. The percentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.

Source: o 1983 Annual Data: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual."

o 1984 Monthly Data: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."

o 1985 Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

REFINERY ACTIVITY
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Crude Oil Input	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.8	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.5
Gross Inputs	12.0	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.2	12.9	12.9	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.1	11.9
Operable Capacity	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.1
Percentage Utilization ¹	67.0	65.1	65.5	66.2	68.8	74.9	74.9	71.0	73.9	70.6	70.6	69.7
1983												
Crude Oil Input	11.1	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.8	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.5	11.8	12.0	11.2
Gross Inputs	11.5	11.0	11.1	11.7	12.1	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	12.2	11.4
Operable Capacity	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
Percentage Utilization ¹	68.0	65.1	66.0	69.6	71.6	74.9	74.9	73.8	78.1	73.4	74.8	69.9
1984												
Crude Oil Input	11.6	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.1	11.8
Gross Inputs	11.8	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.2	11.9
Operable Capacity	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.7
Percentage Utilization ¹	72.9	76.1	75.0	74.8	77.2	77.1	76.0	78.4	78.4	76.0	77.1	75.9

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1984-1985	01/04	01/11	01/18	01/25	02/01	02/08	02/15	02/22
Crude Oil Input	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.5
Gross Inputs	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Operable Capacity	E16.0	E16.0	E16.0	E15.9	E15.9	E15.9	E15.9	E15.7
Percentage Utilization ¹	75.0	74.2	73.3	73.5	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.9

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Motor Gasoline	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.5
Jet Fuel	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1983												
Motor Gasoline	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.3
Jet Fuel	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
1984												
Motor Gasoline	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.5
Jet Fuel	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1984-1985	01/04	01/11	01/18	01/25	02/01	02/08	02/15	02/22
Motor Gasoline	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8
Jet Fuel	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1

E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data.

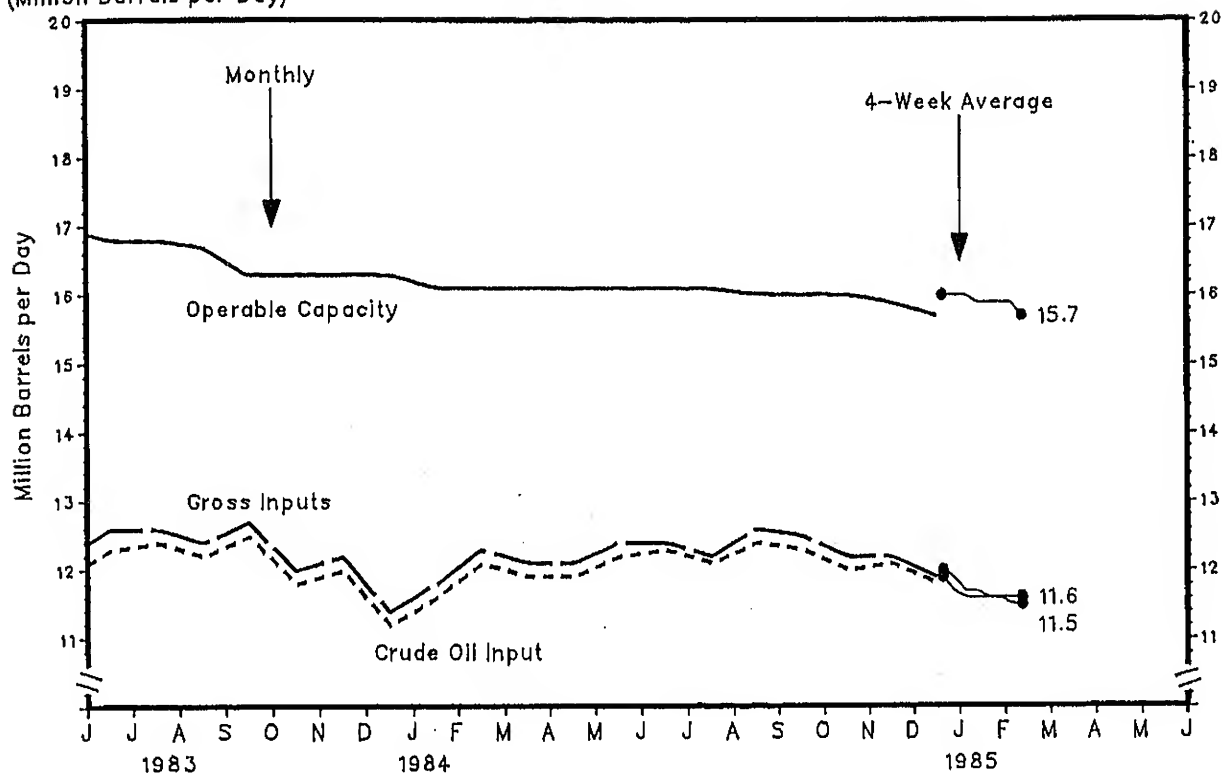
¹ Percentage utilization is calculated as four-week average gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.

Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).

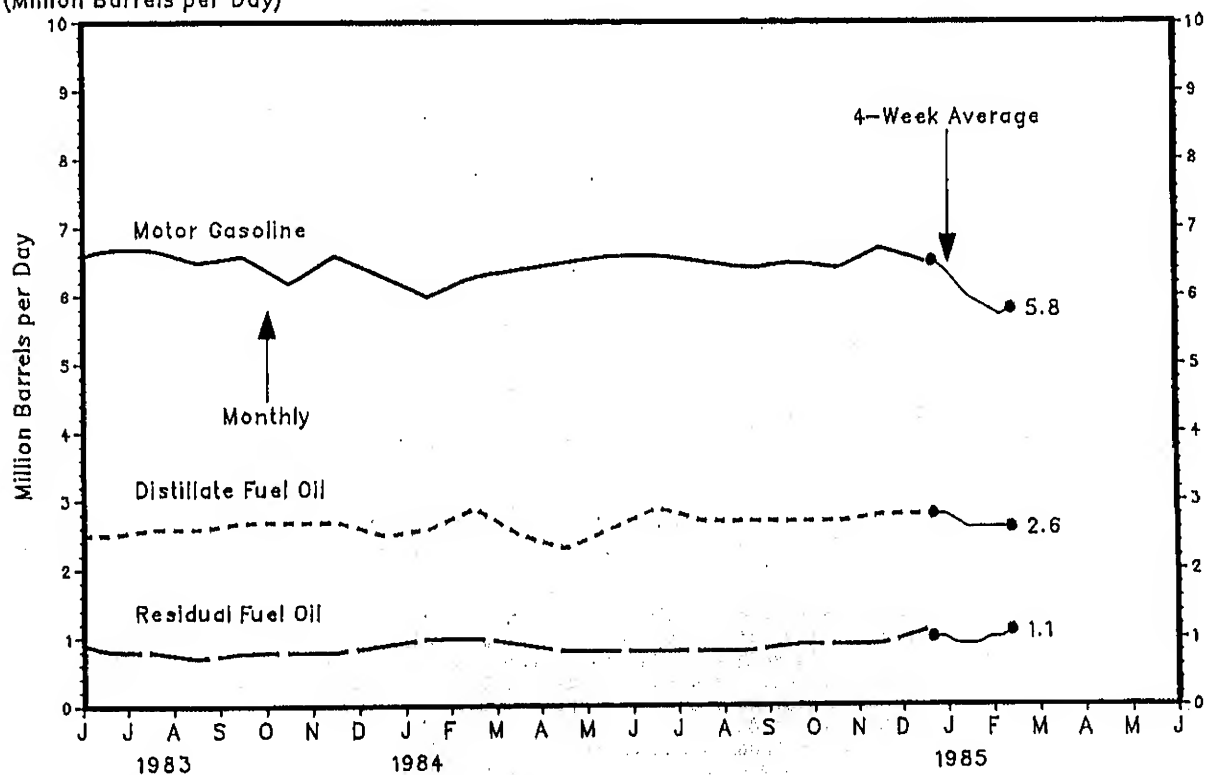
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Refinery Activity

Inputs and Utilization
(Million Barrels per Day)



Production by Product
(Million Barrels per Day)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS¹, U.S. TOTALS
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Crude Oil ²	371.0	371.8	360.7	354.8	348.5	344.1	345.7	352.9	340.7	351.0	357.6	349.7
Motor Gasoline	260.8	256.6	246.5	221.3	213.9	218.5	225.9	226.9	233.6	234.4	230.0	235.4
Finished Gasoline	213.2	208.4	198.1	178.6	173.1	177.1	182.7	185.2	191.1	192.4	189.3	194.4
Blending Components	47.6	48.3	48.5	42.7	40.8	41.4	43.2	41.8	42.5	42.0	40.7	40.9
Jet Fuel	36.9	36.9	42.5	44.1	41.7	39.9	39.8	40.7	39.6	40.9	40.6	36.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	164.4	147.4	126.3	108.0	113.6	123.7	148.1	158.7	161.2	170.1	185.6	178.6
Residual Fuel Oil	68.7	58.5	58.1	53.6	59.0	60.7	58.9	52.6	61.8	63.6	66.4	66.2
Unfinished Oils	115.9	116.5	115.9	119.1	118.2	118.0	117.8	116.8	117.8	113.3	111.8	105.3
Other Oils ³	203.0	199.1	193.3	189.2	190.8	191.1	190.1	186.4	181.3	174.6	173.3	164.1
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,220.6	1,186.9	1,143.4	1,090.0	1,085.7	1,096.0	1,126.3	1,134.9	1,136.1	1,147.8	1,165.2	1,136.1
Crude Oil in SPR	235.3	241.2	248.5	255.5	261.0	264.1	267.2	273.6	277.9	284.6	290.0	293.8
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,455.9	1,428.2	1,391.9	1,345.6	1,346.7	1,360.2	1,393.5	1,408.5	1,414.0	1,432.4	1,455.2	1,429.9
1983⁴												
Crude Oil ²	359.8	363.3	355.0	361.2	352.5	350.5	335.1	348.7	346.7	348.9	341.4	343.9
Motor Gasoline	249.7	250.2	223.0	220.7	223.1	222.6	230.5	226.3	229.1	227.4	235.8	222.4
Finished Gasoline	207.2	206.5	182.7	182.8	185.3	182.8	189.8	184.8	189.3	187.1	196.0	185.5
Blending Components	42.5	43.8	40.4	37.9	37.8	39.7	40.7	41.5	39.8	40.3	39.8	36.9
Jet Fuel	40.7	39.4	41.6	40.3	41.1	41.1	40.8	40.0	41.4	43.2	45.6	38.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	167.6	148.2	118.1	103.1	108.9	113.7	130.7	142.4	154.0	162.6	161.2	140.3
Residual Fuel Oil	60.5	53.3	46.3	46.6	51.0	49.9	51.9	48.3	49.7	51.2	54.2	48.5
Unfinished Oils	110.6	108.7	111.8	114.6	113.1	110.8	108.0	110.6	112.9	112.2	109.1	108.0
Other Oils ³	162.9	161.0	163.9	170.2	176.9	184.4	188.8	191.5	190.6	194.9	190.9	172.9
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,151.9	1,124.1	1,059.7	1,056.6	1,066.7	1,073.0	1,085.8	1,107.7	1,124.3	1,140.3	1,138.3	1,074.5
Crude Oil in SPR	300.6	306.1	311.8	317.7	326.8	332.5	340.7	351.8	361.0	367.2	371.3	379.1
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,452.5	1,430.3	1,371.6	1,374.4	1,393.5	1,405.5	1,426.4	1,459.5	1,485.3	1,507.5	1,509.6	1,453.6
1984												
Crude Oil ²	348.4	340.2	335.7	347.6	359.1	352.7	348.2	334.9	325.3	342.9	343.1	343.5
Motor Gasoline	225.5	237.1	243.2	248.0	252.7	245.4	238.5	225.1	234.6	232.5	240.0	243.5
Finished Gasoline	185.5	196.6	202.8	207.4	210.7	204.1	200.1	186.6	194.5	193.2	198.4	205.4
Blending Components	39.9	40.5	40.5	40.6	42.1	41.3	38.4	38.5	40.1	39.4	41.6	38.1
Jet Fuel	35.6	39.0	40.6	40.7	40.9	42.9	43.6	45.6	45.2	44.6	44.9	42.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	119.5	132.2	109.6	97.8	98.2	112.9	124.5	133.5	143.2	152.4	160.8	161.1
Residual Fuel Oil	45.4	57.6	47.6	47.4	46.3	46.8	49.2	44.7	47.0	50.8	47.2	53.2
Unfinished Oils	110.8	109.6	115.7	120.3	122.2	110.8	106.0	106.1	108.5	111.2	105.6	93.7
Other Oils ³	160.5	160.9	159.7	166.2	173.1	177.0	179.7	180.7	179.3	172.9	171.0	167.5
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,045.6	1,076.7	1,052.2	1,068.0	1,092.5	1,088.4	1,089.7	1,070.6	1,083.1	1,107.2	1,112.7	1,104.6
Crude Oil in SPR	384.4	387.2	391.8	396.9	404.5	413.7	423.9	429.5	431.1	438.2	443.0	450.5
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,430.0	1,463.9	1,444.0	1,464.8	1,497.0	1,502.2	1,513.6	1,500.1	1,514.2	1,545.5	1,555.7	1,555.1
Week Ending:												
1984-1985	01/04	01/11	01/18	01/25	02/01	02/08	02/15	02/22				
Crude Oil ²	341.1	345.2	347.6	339.1	330.7	327.2	319.3	317.2				
Motor Gasoline	240.3	239.4	237.4	233.4	230.7	230.0	228.5	226.1				
Finished Gasoline	203.2	203.3	202.3	197.7	195.1	194.2	192.0	189.1				
Blending Components	37.1	36.1	35.1	35.7	35.6	35.8	36.5	36.9				
Jet Fuel	43.9	43.0	43.1	42.7	41.6	41.6	41.1	40.3				
Distillate Fuel Oil	162.8	162.7	155.1	145.7	143.4	139.2	133.6	126.4				
Residual Fuel Oil	54.0	52.5	50.4	47.9	45.6	46.1	46.3	44.9				
Unfinished Oils	91.8	92.3	93.4	95.4	95.3	95.3	96.1	96.8				
Other Oils ³	E160.1	E157.6	E155.2	E152.6	E150.2	E149.3	E148.4	E154.0				
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,093.9	1,092.8	1,082.2	1,056.7	1,037.4	1,028.7	1,013.4	1,005.5				
Crude Oil in SPR	450.5	450.9	453.8	454.2	457.2	457.8	458.1	458.8				
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,544.4	1,543.6	1,536.0	1,510.9	1,494.6	1,486.5	1,471.5	1,464.3				

E=Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimation methodology.

1 Product stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, and at major bulk terminals. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

2 Crude oil stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries, and do not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

3 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

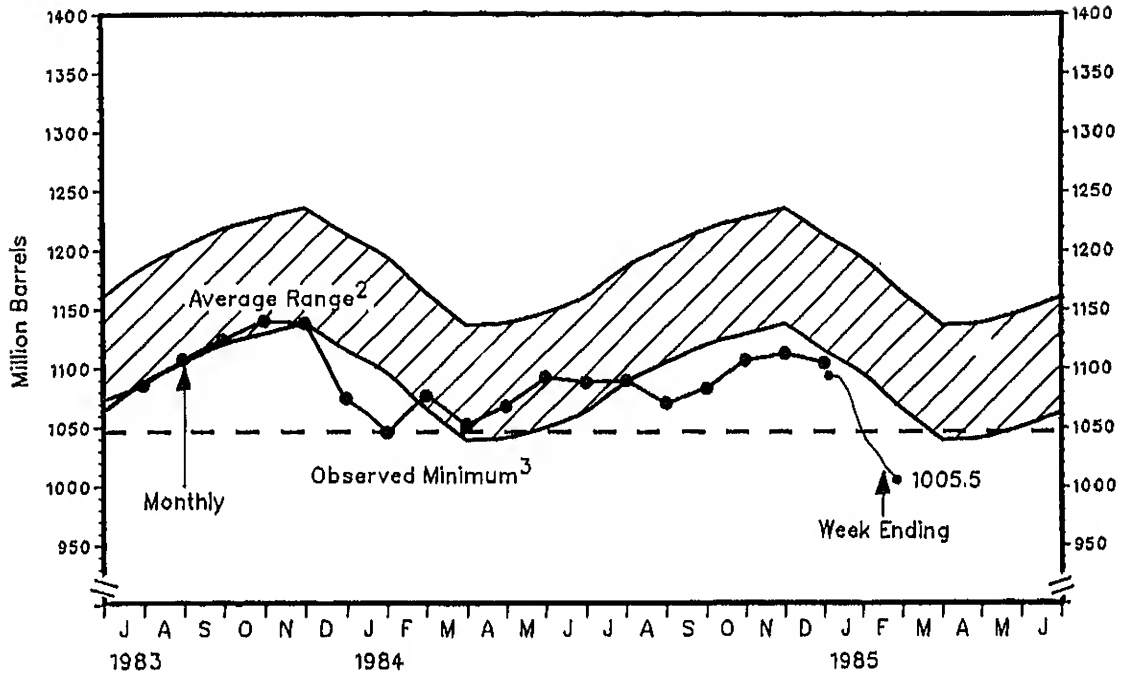
4 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

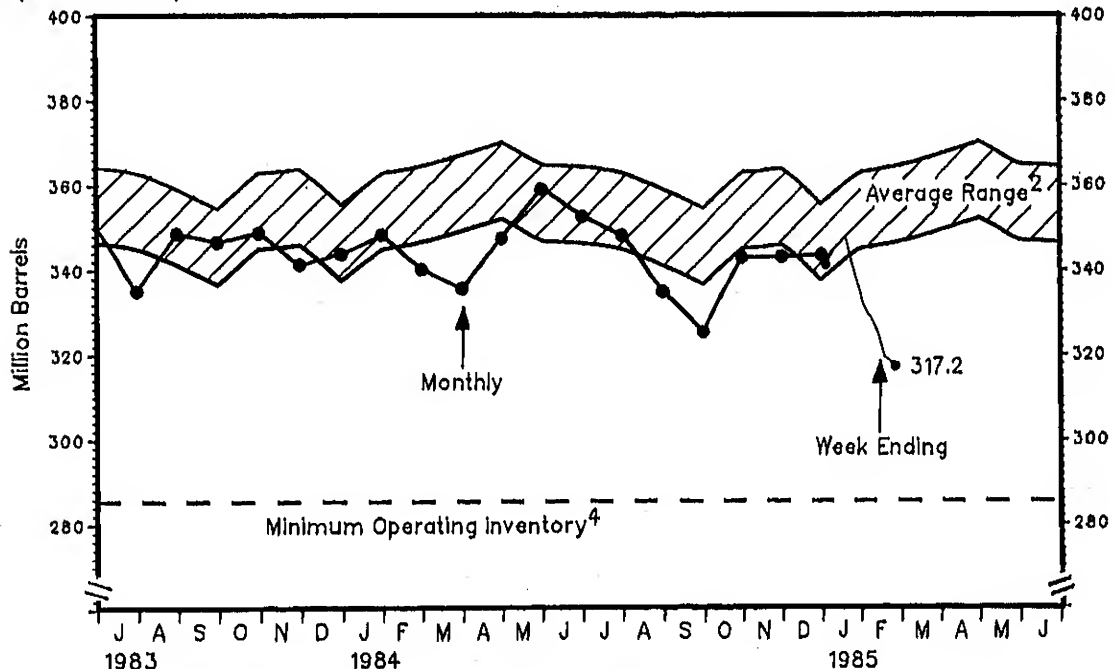
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total¹
(Million Barrels)



Crude Oil, U.S. Total¹
(Million Barrels)



¹ Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and includes crude oil in transit to refineries. See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

² Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: July 1981-June 1984. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

³ The observed minimum for total stocks in the last three-year period, July 1981-June 1984, was 1045.6 million barrels. It occurred in January 1984. See Appendix B for further explanation.

⁴ The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 285 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF MOTOR GASOLINE BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

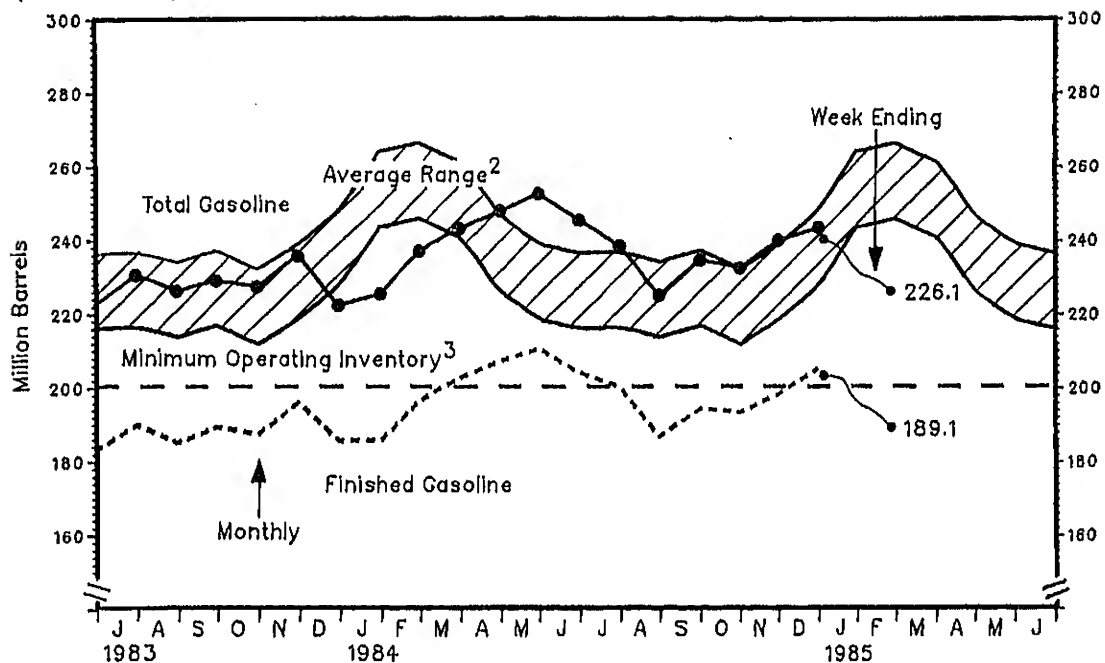
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Finished Gasoline	213.2	208.4	198.1	178.6	173.1	177.1	182.7	185.2	191.1	192.4	189.3	194.4
Blending Components	47.6	48.3	48.5	42.7	40.8	41.4	43.2	41.8	42.5	42.0	40.7	40.9
Total Gasoline	260.8	256.6	246.5	221.3	213.9	218.5	225.9	226.9	233.6	234.4	230.0	235.4
East Coast (PADD 1)	71.9	69.7	66.8	61.4	63.6	65.5	63.1	62.5	63.5	63.5	66.1	67.5
Midwest (PADD 2)	77.7	78.4	74.0	62.7	56.1	56.4	62.8	65.8	69.3	67.0	64.0	65.3
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	70.2	69.3	68.0	63.2	63.5	64.9	66.0	65.2	67.5	69.8	65.5	66.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.0	7.7	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.5	7.1	8.5
West Coast (PADD 5)	31.4	29.3	27.6	25.0	23.2	25.3	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.2	27.9
1983 ¹												
Finished Gasoline	207.2	206.5	182.7	182.8	185.3	182.8	189.8	184.8	189.3	187.1	196.0	185.5
Blending Components	42.5	43.8	40.4	37.9	37.8	39.7	40.7	41.5	39.8	40.3	39.8	36.9
Total Gasoline	249.7	250.2	223.0	220.7	223.1	222.6	230.5	226.3	229.1	227.4	235.8	222.4
East Coast (PADD 1)	70.2	66.0	55.3	60.8	63.1	61.3	64.4	62.6	64.1	61.7	63.5	63.8
Midwest (PADD 2)	75.2	77.4	68.3	65.3	63.7	63.7	64.2	64.4	65.4	64.4	68.4	63.7
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	63.9	65.5	65.4	62.6	63.9	64.2	65.3	62.4	64.8	67.9	69.9	60.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	9.4	9.4	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.3	7.4	7.7
West Coast (PADD 5)	31.0	31.9	25.8	24.1	25.0	26.6	30.3	30.8	28.9	27.1	26.6	27.0
1984												
Finished Gasoline	185.5	196.6	202.8	207.4	210.7	204.1	200.1	186.6	194.5	193.2	198.4	205.4
Blending Components	39.9	40.5	40.5	40.6	42.1	41.3	38.4	38.5	40.1	39.4	41.6	38.1
Total Gasoline	225.5	237.1	243.2	248.0	252.7	245.4	238.5	225.1	234.6	232.5	240.0	243.5
East Coast (PADD 1)	61.4	65.2	65.2	66.9	71.1	69.3	72.2	66.0	64.9	63.3	63.5	67.8
Midwest (PADD 2)	63.2	68.4	71.1	71.4	68.3	65.5	64.7	62.7	66.9	65.5	67.5	72.4
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	62.6	66.2	71.1	72.5	73.0	71.0	65.2	63.2	69.8	69.6	71.3	63.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.7	8.8	7.9	7.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.9
West Coast (PADD 5)	29.9	28.6	26.8	28.5	31.5	31.7	29.0	26.9	26.8	27.9	30.7	31.8
Week Ending:												
1984-1985	01/04	01/11	01/18	01/25	02/01	02/08	02/15	02/22				
Finished Gasoline	203.2	203.3	202.3	197.7	195.1	194.2	192.0	189.1				
Blending Components	37.1	36.1	35.1	35.7	35.6	35.8	36.5	36.9				
Total Gasoline	240.3	239.4	237.4	233.4	230.7	230.0	228.5	226.1				
East Coast (PADD 1)	67.6	68.5	66.1	63.0	60.6	60.9	59.9	58.3				
Midwest (PADD 2)	72.6	71.3	71.9	71.0	69.5	70.2	69.1	68.3				
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	62.7	61.0	60.7	60.3	60.5	60.0	60.6	59.7				
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.0				
West Coast (PADD 5)	29.6	30.7	30.7	31.0	32.0	30.7	31.0	31.8				

¹ See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

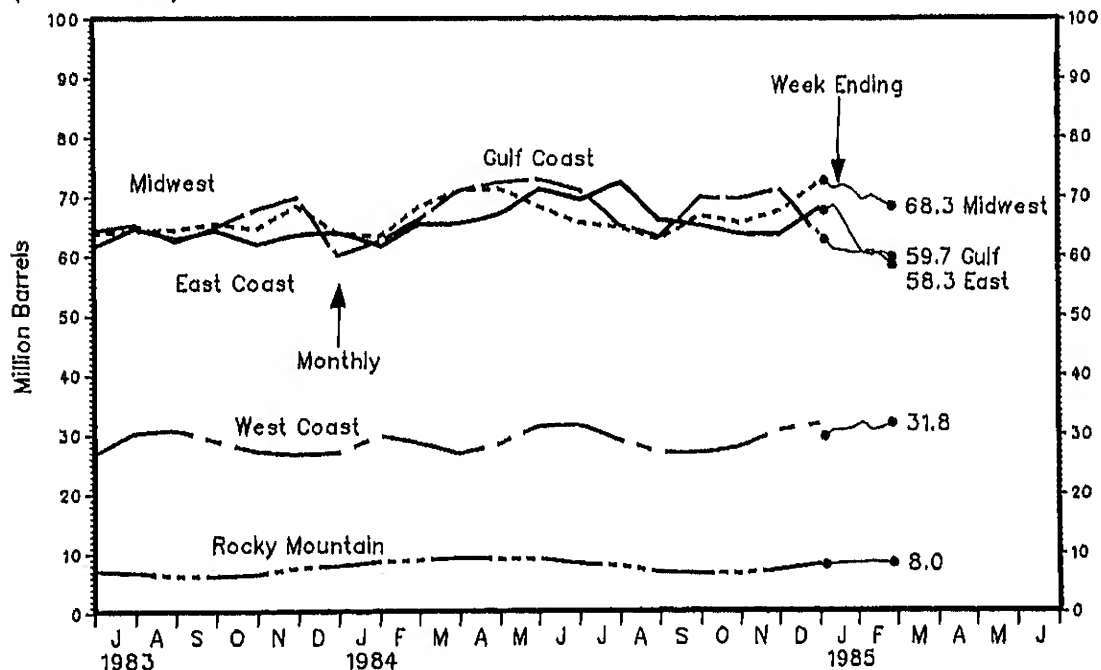
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Motor Gasoline, U.S. Total¹
(Million Barrels)



Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District¹
(Million Barrels)



1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: July 1981-June 1984. The seasonal pattern is based on six years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 200 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

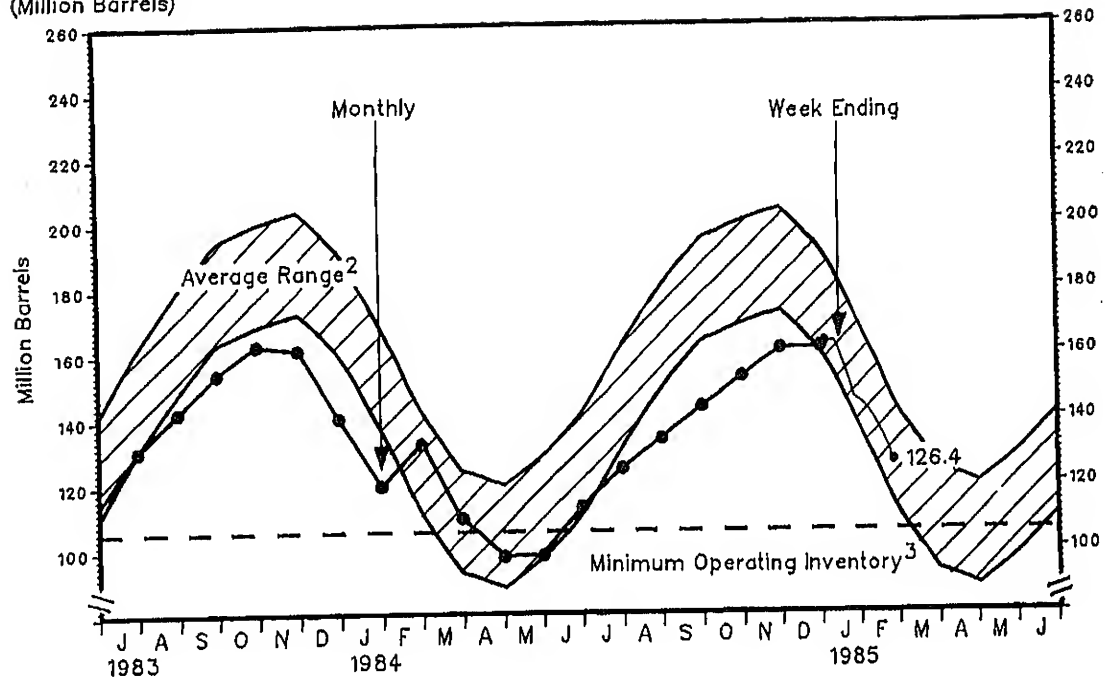
STOCKS OF DISTILLATE FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Total U.S.	164.4	147.4	126.3	108.0	113.6	123.7	148.1	158.7	161.2	170.1	185.6	178.6
East Coast(PADD 1)	68.3	60.3	44.7	35.0	39.1	44.2	57.4	63.9	68.0	75.7	88.7	80.6
Midwest(PADD 2)	46.7	43.1	39.5	30.8	30.8	33.7	42.6	45.5	45.6	44.2	45.3	47.0
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	31.0	26.8	27.6	28.5	31.1	32.6	34.1	35.6	34.0	37.0	36.9	34.2
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0
West Coast(PADD 5)	14.2	13.3	10.8	10.5	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.1	9.6	11.3	12.7
1983¹												
Total U.S.	167.6	148.2	118.1	103.1	108.9	113.7	130.7	142.4	154.0	162.6	161.2	140.3
East Coast(PADD 1)	71.1	55.5	38.0	31.8	36.9	41.0	50.9	61.7	67.5	74.6	70.7	57.7
Midwest(PADD 2)	47.1	46.5	39.0	33.2	30.4	29.6	33.3	36.3	38.6	40.3	42.8	40.2
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	31.2	28.9	26.7	26.0	28.7	29.7	32.4	30.8	34.4	34.4	33.8	27.8
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	4.1	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.3
West Coast(PADD 5)	14.0	13.4	11.1	9.3	9.9	10.6	11.0	10.6	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.3
1984												
Total U.S.	119.5	132.2	109.6	97.8	98.2	112.9	124.5	133.5	143.2	152.4	160.8	161.1
East Coast(PADD 1)	43.4	54.4	37.3	29.8	32.5	39.9	45.3	49.2	57.5	71.8	74.9	72.8
Midwest(PADD 2)	37.1	37.0	33.5	30.2	27.1	31.7	36.2	39.3	38.6	36.4	37.5	43.7
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	24.7	26.8	24.2	23.0	23.6	26.1	28.2	30.6	32.5	29.9	33.0	29.0
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.0	11.9	11.9
Week Ending:												
1984-1985	01/04	01/11	01/18	01/25	02/01	02/08	02/15	02/22				
Total U.S.	162.8	162.7	155.1	145.7	143.4	139.2	133.6	126.4				
East Coast(PADD 1)	70.3	69.9	65.4	58.8	56.5	53.2	49.7	47.3				
Midwest(PADD 2)	44.6	46.8	45.7	45.0	44.0	45.5	42.9	41.3				
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	31.9	30.5	29.5	27.4	28.6	26.0	26.5	24.0				
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4				
West Coast(PADD 5)	12.5	12.3	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.4				

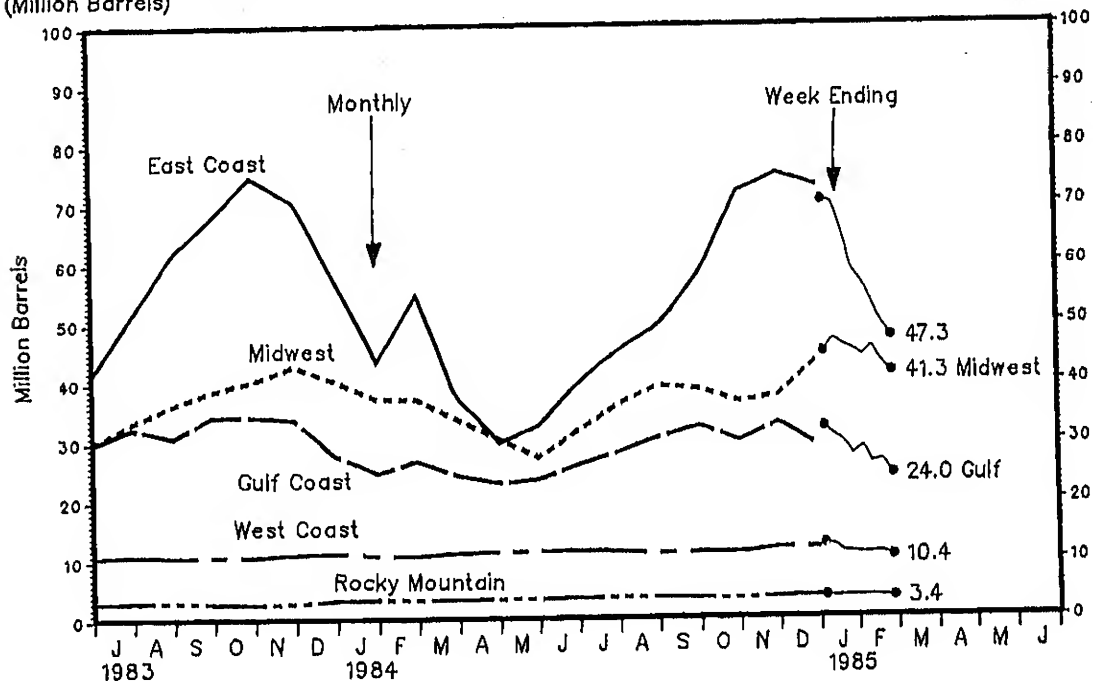
¹ See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Distillate Fuel Oil, U.S. Total¹
(Million Barrels)



Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District¹
(Million Barrels)



1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: July 1981-June 1984. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 105 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

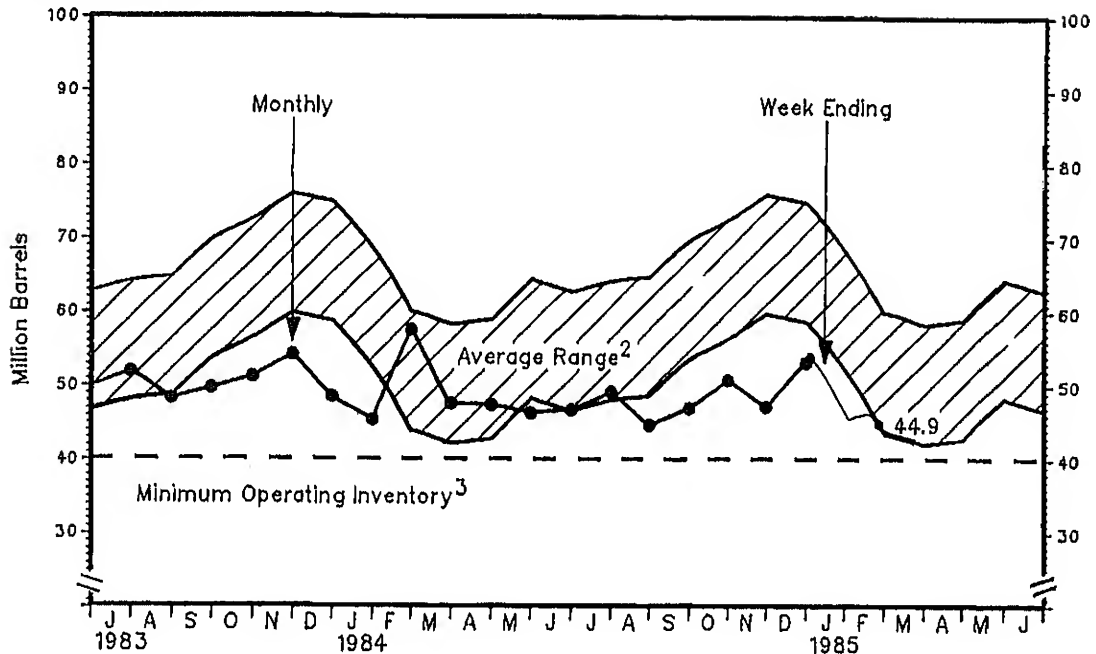
STOCKS OF RESIDUAL FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Total U.S.	68.7	58.5	58.1	53.6	59.0	60.7	58.9	52.6	61.8	63.6	66.4	66.2
East Coast(PADD 1)	32.2	25.0	25.0	23.4	28.3	28.2	27.1	23.1	29.0	32.8	36.4	34.7
Midwest(PADD 2)	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.2
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	17.7	14.7	14.7	13.5	15.0	17.1	16.4	15.5	16.2	15.6	16.1	16.3
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.4	10.4	9.6	8.4	9.3
1983¹												
Total U.S.	60.5	53.3	46.3	46.6	51.0	49.9	51.9	48.3	49.7	51.2	54.2	48.5
East Coast(PADD 1)	29.8	25.3	20.6	20.2	23.8	24.2	25.3	23.8	23.5	25.2	29.3	24.8
Midwest(PADD 2)	5.0	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.0
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	16.2	14.0	12.8	13.4	14.5	13.1	13.7	13.2	13.8	13.5	12.3	11.0
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
West Coast(PADD 5)	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.6	7.1	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.2
1984												
Total U.S.	45.4	57.6	47.6	47.4	46.3	46.8	49.2	44.7	47.0	50.8	47.2	53.2
East Coast(PADD 1)	21.0	30.8	24.4	22.7	23.1	21.9	24.7	21.9	25.0	26.8	24.2	29.1
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.6	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.5
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	11.8	12.9	9.9	10.9	10.1	11.2	9.8	9.2	9.8	10.2	10.4	11.2
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
West Coast(PADD 5)	8.7	9.4	8.7	9.7	8.6	9.6	10.6	9.4	8.1	9.4	8.3	8.7
Week Ending:												
1984-1985	01/04	01/11	01/18	01/25	02/01	02/08	02/15	02/22				
Total U.S.	54.0	52.5	50.4	47.9	45.6	46.1	46.3	44.9				
East Coast(PADD 1)	30.4	30.3	29.7	26.4	23.2	23.7	22.1	20.1				
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6				
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	11.0	9.8	8.2	9.0	9.6	9.5	10.3	10.8				
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5				
West Coast(PADD 5)	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.0	9.8	9.8				

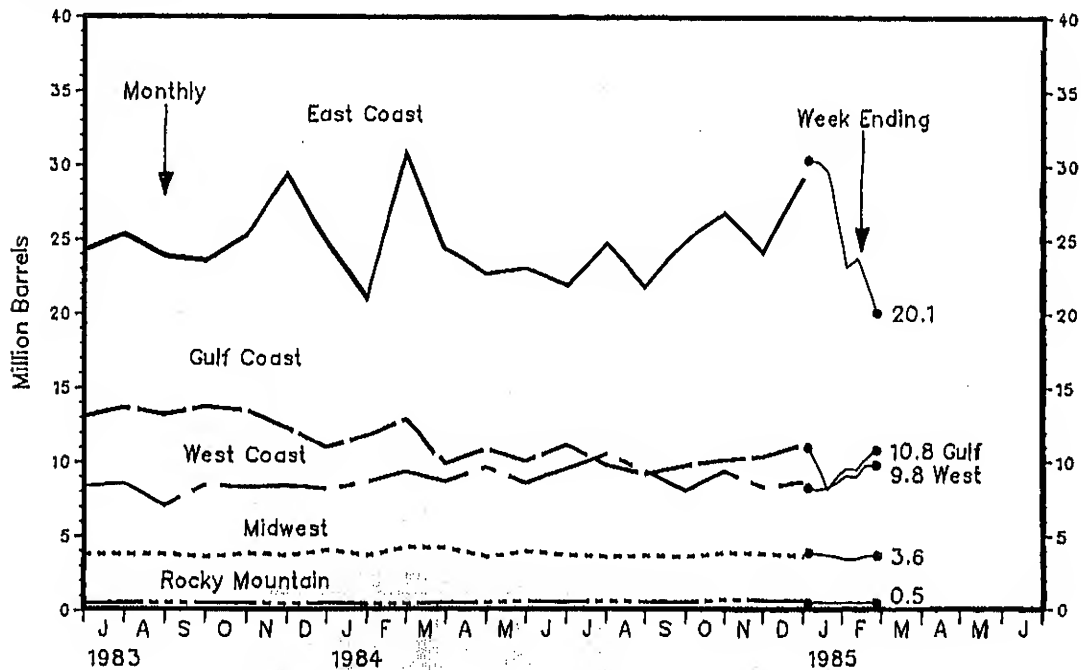
¹ See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Residual Fuel Oil, U.S. Total¹
(Million Barrels)



Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District¹
(Million Barrels)



¹ See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

² Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: July 1981-June 1984. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

³ The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 40 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

IMPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.9
SPR	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Refined Products	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6
Gross Imports ¹ (Incl. SPR)	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.7	4.6
Total Exports	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.4	5.0	3.7
1983												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.0
SPR	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refined Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Gross Imports ¹ (Incl. SPR)	4.4	3.7	3.7	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.0
Total Exports	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.4
1984												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.3	2.9
SPR	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refined Products	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
Gross Imports ¹ (Incl. SPR)	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.5	4.9
Total Exports	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.7	5.2	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.5	5.2	4.7	3.9

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1984-1985 01/04 01/11 01/18 01/25 02/01 02/08 02/15 02/22

Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
SPR	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Refined Products	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Gross Imports ¹ (Incl. SPR)	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2
Total Exports	E0.6	E0.6	E0.6	E0.7	E0.7	E0.8	E0.9	E0.9
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.3

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Finished Motor Gasoline	128	133	183	185	182	230	225	291	223	185	211	178
Jet Fuel	10	62	39	47	31	3	31	26	30	20	40	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	97	132	48	59	74	102	125	80	61	91	145	109
Residual Fuel Oil	831	956	912	788	742	652	657	550	872	783	836	747
Other Petroleum Products ²	573	533	427	449	474	504	604	445	592	557	650	564
1983												
Finished Motor Gasoline	153	128	186	255	305	277	302	250	279	330	269	224
Jet Fuel	27	8	35	15	29	26	30	40	44	49	23	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	68	59	42	73	147	179	267	301	259	260	203	221
Residual Fuel Oil	691	647	686	753	738	677	684	739	706	638	780	649
Other Petroleum Products ²	535	617	450	512	511	591	586	602	631	535	599	703
1984												
Finished Motor Gasoline	233	303	343	308	329	272	247	243	333	293	286	308
Jet Fuel	60	112	45	95	55	44	34	95	30	49	35	29
Distillate Fuel Oil	270	458	115	220	252	266	198	263	285	424	308	190
Residual Fuel Oil	1,061	1,107	633	637	554	676	596	572	596	461	588	627
Other Petroleum Products ²	695	711	662	642	799	635	665	620	636	789	766	629

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1984-1985 01/04 01/11 01/18 01/25 02/01 02/08 02/15 02/22

Finished Motor Gasoline	228	172	165	191	243	260	210	300
Jet Fuel	29	27	44	53	67	50	30	27
Distillate Fuel Oil	251	278	278	248	226	202	189	215
Residual Fuel Oil	603	636	511	546	517	459	546	505
Other Petroleum Products ²	493	504	458	398	415	431	441	492

E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data available.

¹ Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

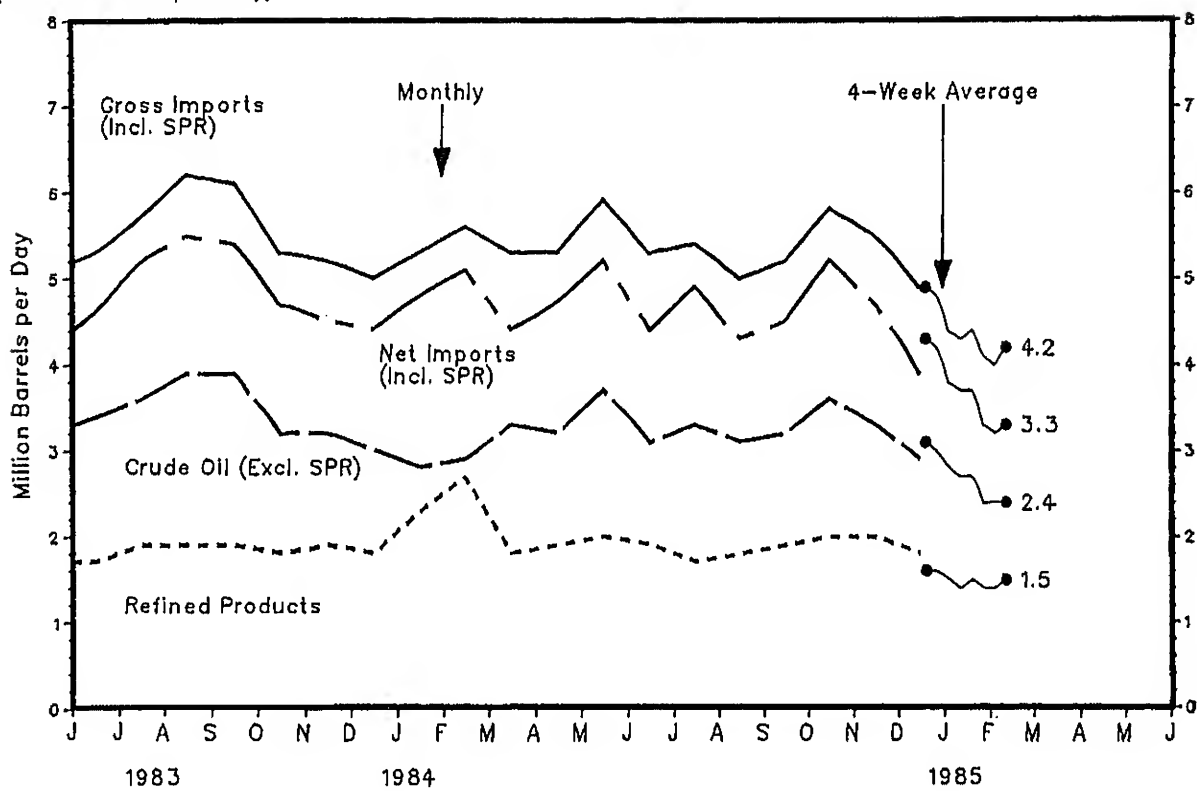
² Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, liquefied petroleum gases and other oils.

Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

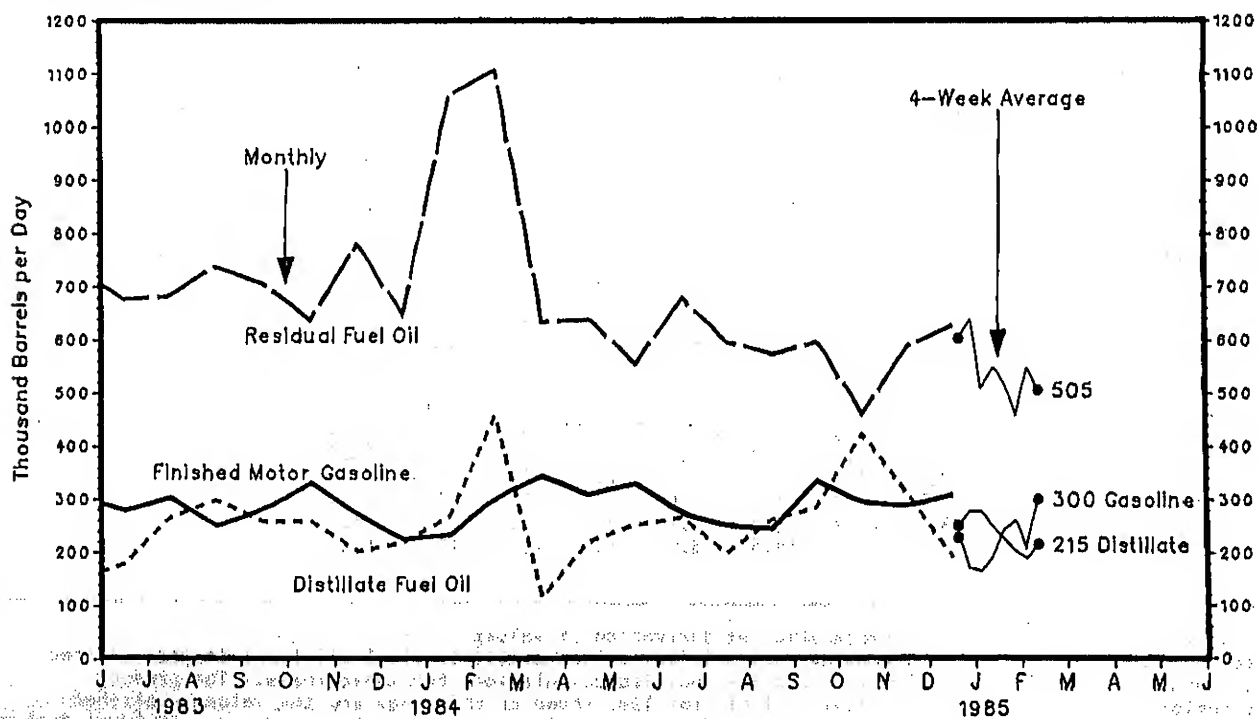
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Imports

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels per Day)

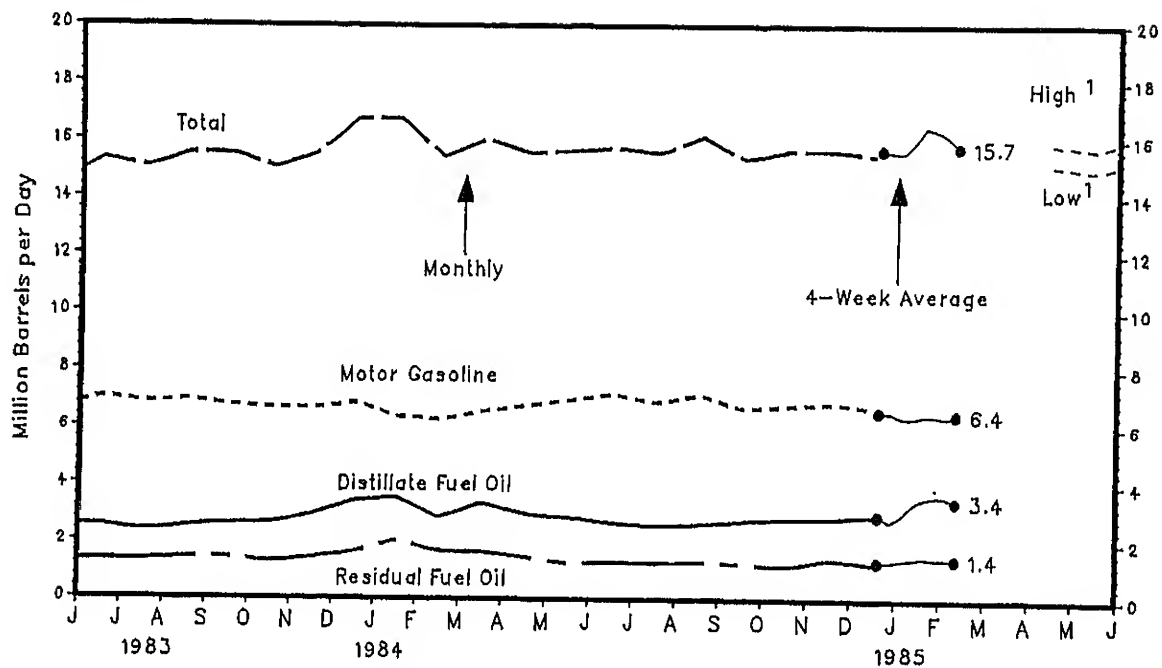


Petroleum Products by Product
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLIED
(Million Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
line	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.5
Fuel Oil ²	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Fuel Oil ²	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9
	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4
	16.1	16.0	15.6	16.0	14.8	15.0	14.8	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.5
	6.1	6.0	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8
	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4
	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6
	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
	14.8	15.5	14.7	14.5	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.5	16.7
					6.9	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6
					1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
					2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
					1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
					1.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5
					1.6	15.7	15.5	16.1	15.3	15.6	15.6	15.4

01 02/08 02/15 02/22

4	6.4	6.3	6.4
3	1.2	1.2	1.3
5	3.6	3.6	3.4
5	1.4	1.4	1.4
7	3.7	3.6	3.3
4	16.3	16.1	15.7

of values.
on distillate fuel oil is no longer reported
calculations for these fuels. The product
shown on this page are the values published
t 48 thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil
Appendix D for further information.
rounding.

Information Administration

REFINER ACQUISITION COST OF CRUDE OIL
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Domestic	33.39	32.71	31.08	30.27	30.37	30.79	30.92	30.85	30.76	31.38	31.57	30.80
Imported	35.54	35.48	34.07	32.82	32.78	33.79	33.44	32.95	33.03	33.28	33.09	32.85
Composite	33.95	33.40	31.81	30.83	31.02	31.74	31.74	31.45	31.40	31.98	32.07	31.29
1983												
Domestic	30.55	29.16	28.69	28.45	28.68	28.67	28.74	28.58	28.69	28.88	28.76	28.62
Imported	31.40	30.76	28.43	27.95	28.53	29.23	28.76	29.50	29.54	29.67	29.09	29.30
Composite	30.73	29.49	28.64	28.33	28.64	28.85	28.75	28.88	28.97	29.14	28.85	28.83
1984												
Domestic	28.62	28.76	28.75	28.63	28.65	28.58	28.70	28.59	28.56	28.46	28.10	R27.95
Imported	28.80	28.91	28.95	29.11	29.26	29.19	29.00	28.92	28.70	28.79	28.74	R28.02
Composite	28.67	28.81	28.81	28.77	28.83	28.77	28.79	28.69	28.60	28.56	28.30	R27.97

AVERAGE RETAIL SELLING PRICES
MOTOR GASOLINE AND RESIDENTIAL HEATING OIL
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1983												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	114.6	109.9	106.4	113.1	117.7	119.7	120.7	120.3	118.9	117.2	115.6	114.6
Unleaded Premium	137.6	133.8	130.8	136.0	139.7	141.1	142.1	141.9	141.0	139.5	138.4	137.6
Unleaded Regular	122.8	118.7	115.1	121.5	125.9	127.7	128.8	128.5	127.4	125.5	124.1	123.1
All-Types	121.3	117.0	113.5	119.8	124.3	126.1	127.2	126.9	125.7	123.9	122.4	121.5
Residential Heating Oil ¹	115.0	111.6	105.1	103.5	104.8	106.0	105.0	104.9	105.7	106.0	106.0	106.7
1984												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	113.1	112.5	112.5	114.5	115.4	114.7	112.9	111.6	112.0	112.7	112.4	110.9
Unleaded Premium	136.9	136.1	136.2	137.5	138.0	137.7	137.0	135.5	136.0	136.5	136.4	135.4
Unleaded Regular	121.6	120.9	121.0	122.7	123.6	122.9	121.2	119.6	120.3	120.9	120.7	119.3
All-Types	120.0	119.3	119.4	121.1	122.1	121.4	119.7	118.4	118.9	119.5	119.3	117.9
Residential Heating Oil ¹	112.0	116.9	111.3	109.8	108.4	107.2	104.8	103.3	103.6	104.9	P105.2	
1985												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	106.0											
Unleaded Premium	130.4											
Unleaded Regular	114.8											
All-Types	114.5											
Residential Heating Oil ¹												

R=EIA Revision

P=Preliminary

¹ Beginning in January 1983, residential heating oil prices do not include taxes.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

WORLD CRUDE OIL PRICES¹
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/ API Gravity	Current Price	In Effect 1 Jan 85	In Effect 1 Jan 84	In Effect 1 Jan 83	In Effect 1 Jan 82	In Effect 1 Jan 81	In Effect 1 Jan 80	In Effect 31 Dec 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	28.00	29.00	29.00	34.00	34.00	32.00	26.00	12.70
	Arabian Medium 31°	27.40	27.65	27.40	32.40	32.40	31.45	23.54	12.32
	Arabian Heavy 27°	26.50	26.50	26.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	25.00	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	28.15	29.31	29.56	34.56	35.50	36.56	29.56	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	28.86	28.86	28.86	33.86	33.86	35.93	27.93	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	28.10	29.24	29.49	34.49	35.45	37.42	29.42	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	28.05	28.00	28.00	31.20	34.20	37.00	30.00	13.45
	Iranian Heavy 31°	27.35	27.10	27.10	29.30	32.30	34.00	27.77	12.49
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend 36°	29.83	29.83	29.83	34.83	34.93	37.50	29.29	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	27.30	27.55	27.30	32.30	32.30	35.50	27.50	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	26.53	26.53	26.03	31.03	31.03	25.20	27.20	12.03
Algeria	Saharan 44°	30.50	30.50	30.50	35.50	37.00	40.00	33.00	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	28.65	28.00	30.00	35.50	36.50	40.00	29.97	15.12
	Forcados 31°	28.05	27.50	29.00	34.50	36.00	39.80	29.80	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	30.15	30.15	30.15	35.10	36.50	40.78	34.50	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	28.53	29.53	29.53	34.53	35.00	35.00	27.50	13.55
Venezuela	Oficina 34°	28.80	31.09	31.09	37.06	37.06	38.06	28.75	13.99
	Tia Juana 26°	27.60	27.88	27.88	32.88	32.88	32.88	25.20	12.72
	Bachaquero 17°	25.50	25.50	25.00	25.29	27.79	27.95	22.10	11.38
Gabon	Mandji 30°	28.00	29.00	29.00	34.00	34.00	35.00	28.00	12.59
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	26.50	27.50	27.50	32.50	34.25	40.06	33.50	12.35
Total OPEC ³	NA	28.16	28.43	28.59	33.54	34.13	34.82	28.30	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent 38°	28.65*	28.65	30.00	33.50	36.60	39.25	26.02	NA
Norway	Ekofisk 42°	28.50*	28.50	30.25	34.25	37.25	40.00	32.50	14.20
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	27.75	29.00	29.00	32.50	35.00	38.50	32.00	13.10
"	Maya 22°	25.50	25.50	25.00	25.50	26.50	34.50	28.00	NA
Egypt	Suez Blend 33°	27.50	28.00	28.00	31.00	34.00	40.50	34.00	12.81
Oman	Oman 34°	29.00	29.00	29.00	34.00	35.00	37.50	30.26	13.06
Malaysia	Miri 32°	29.85	29.85	29.85	35.60	36.50	41.30	33.60	14.30
Brunei	Seria 37°	29.60	29.60	30.10	35.10	36.10	40.35	33.40	14.15
U.S.S.R.	Export Blend ⁴ 32°	28.00	28.00	28.60	31.20	35.49	39.25	33.20	13.20
Total Non-OPEC ³	NA	27.98	28.16	28.65	31.72	34.35	38.54	31.94	13.44
Total World ³	NA	28.09	28.33	28.61	33.00	34.18	35.49	28.84	13.08
United States ⁵	NA	27.60	27.95	28.44	32.51	34.15	36.69	29.35	13.38

*=Current sale price based on related spot price levels.

NA=Not Applicable.

1. Official sales prices or estimated long term contract prices; spot or discount prices excluded. See Appendix E for calculation of world oil prices.

2. Also called Sumatra Light.

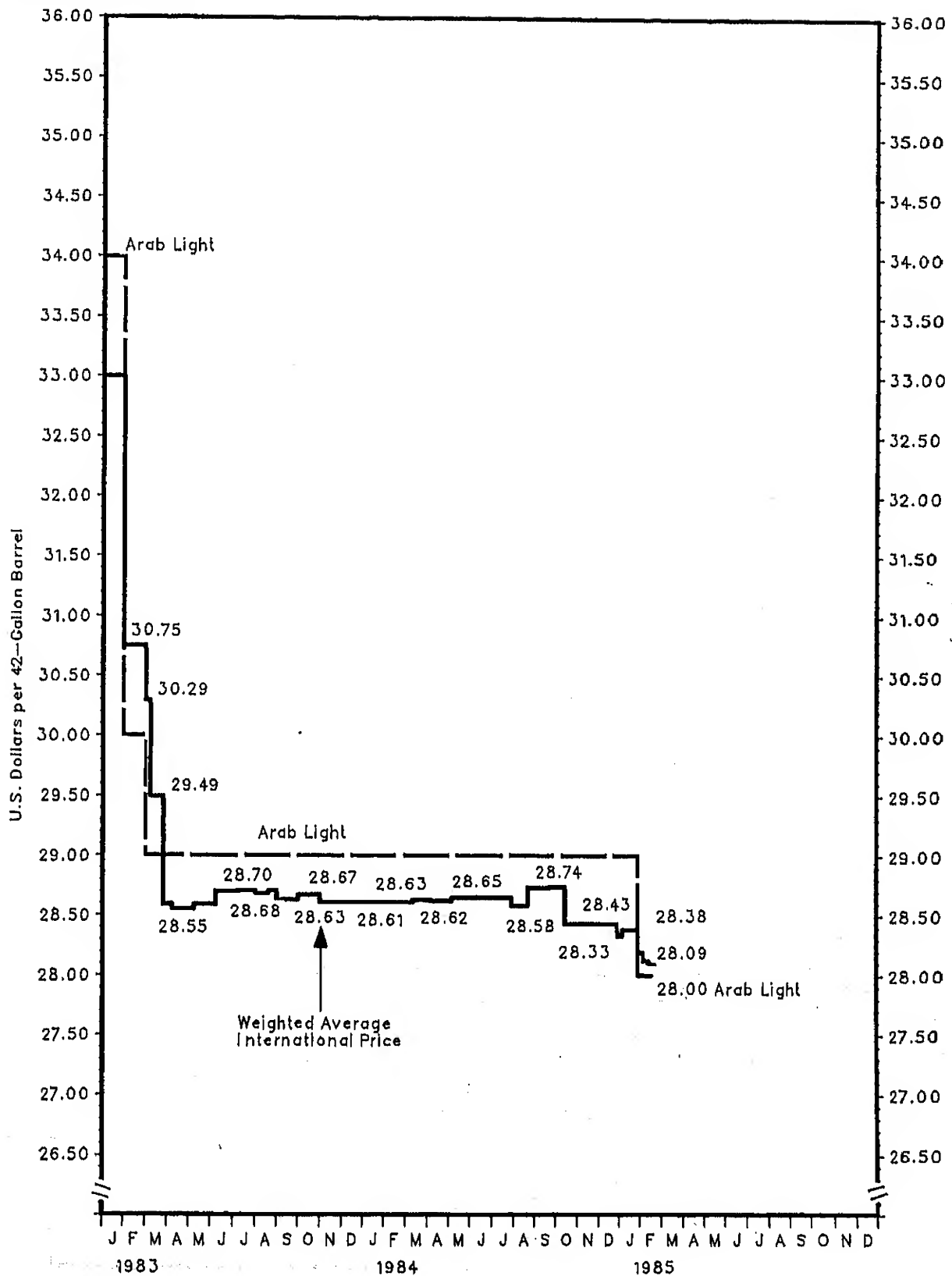
3. Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.

4. Average delivered cost to Northwest Europe, also called Urals.

5. Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated import volume.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

World Crude Oil Prices¹
(Dollars per Barrel)



¹ Internationally traded oil only. Average price (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

SPOT MARKET PRODUCT PRICES
(Dollars per Barrel)

		Motor Gasoline		Gasoil/Heating Oil ¹		Residual Fuel Oil ²	
		Rotterdam (98 Octane)	N.Y. ³ (89 Octane)	Rotterdam (0.5% Sulfur)	N.Y. ⁴ (0.2% Sulfur)	Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	N.Y. ³ (1% Sulfur)
1984	Jan 20	31.65	34.17	34.38	41.79	28.00	30.25
	27	32.24	33.43	35.12	44.10	27.85	31.25
	Feb 3	31.48	34.69	34.79	42.42	28.23	31.50
	10	31.48	33.64	33.51	38.01	28.60	31.00
	17	31.48	33.85	33.04	34.23	28.53	30.75
	24	31.89	33.18	33.24	32.55	28.53	30.25
	Mar 2	33.59	34.86	33.71	33.08	28.53	29.25
	9	33.47	35.01	33.98	32.86	28.30	29.25
	16	33.82	34.69	34.38	32.55	28.30	29.00
	23	33.29	34.38	34.12	33.50	28.15	28.75
	30	32.77	35.87	34.12	34.76	28.00	28.75
	Apr 6	33.06	35.26	34.12	35.91	28.60	29.25
	13	33.06	35.15	33.31	36.02	28.15	29.40
	20	32.53	34.08	32.91	36.12	27.85	29.40
	27	32.36	33.73	32.84	36.02	27.85	29.40
	May 4	31.65	33.96	32.17	35.80	27.85	29.25
	11	31.59	33.75	31.97	36.12	28.00	29.25
	18	32.59	33.85	33.18	35.70	28.53	29.40
	25	33.18	33.52	33.18	34.12	28.45	29.85
	Jun 1	33.35	33.10	33.71	34.23	28.45	30.00
	8	33.00	32.68	33.04	33.81	27.78	29.90
	15	32.12	32.05	31.70	32.34	27.85	29.75
	22	31.18	31.10	31.23	32.13	27.40	29.25
	29	30.13	32.05	30.70	32.30	27.03	28.75
	Jul 6	Not available.					
	13	31.36	32.03	30.76	32.28	27.18	29.00
	20	30.66	31.29	30.16	31.92	27.18	28.75
	27	29.95	30.98	29.09	30.66	27.18	28.50
	Aug 3	29.31	32.24	29.76	31.71	27.18	27.75
	10	30.54	32.09	30.50	31.71	27.18	27.50
	17	31.24	32.02	30.83	32.02	27.18	27.75
	24	31.13	32.13	32.10	32.97	27.18	28.00
	31	31.13	32.34	31.97	32.55	27.25	28.65
	Sep 7	31.01	32.76	31.17	33.08	27.18	28.75
	14	30.95	32.82	31.84	33.39	27.48	28.75
	21	30.95	33.18	32.37	33.81	28.00	28.75
	28	30.95	33.01	32.84	34.23	28.00	28.70
	Oct 5	30.77	32.91	33.11	34.02	28.30	28.75
	12	30.89	33.54	32.31	33.08	28.60	28.75
	19	29.95	30.68	29.83	30.24	28.38	28.75
	26	29.60	30.68	31.70	32.34	27.78	28.25
	Nov 2	29.60	31.46	31.37	32.34	27.78	28.25
	9	29.43	30.64	32.44	32.55	27.78	28.25
	16	29.43	30.03	32.10	32.02	28.60	28.70
	23	29.37	29.65	32.31	32.13	28.68	28.90
	30	28.78	28.92	29.96	31.50	27.93	28.80
	Dec 7	28.84	29.25	30.43	32.13	27.93	28.80
	14	28.19	28.37	29.96	31.18	27.93	29.00
	21	27.73	28.10	29.76	30.34	28.23	29.00
	28	Not available.					
1985	Jan 4	27.72	28.27	29.35	29.76	28.22	28.25
	11	27.43	28.58	31.09	30.87	28.30	28.25
	18	27.02	28.50	32.23	32.76	28.67	29.25
	25	26.84	29.23	31.76	31.19	28.75	29.45
	Feb 1	26.96	30.43	32.30	31.19	28.15	29.25
	8	27.43	31.29	32.30	31.71	28.75	29.50
	15	28.42	31.29	34.04	31.92	29.20	29.50
	22	29.01	31.84	34.04	32.24	28.97	29.50

1 Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.

2 Refers to No. 6 Oil.

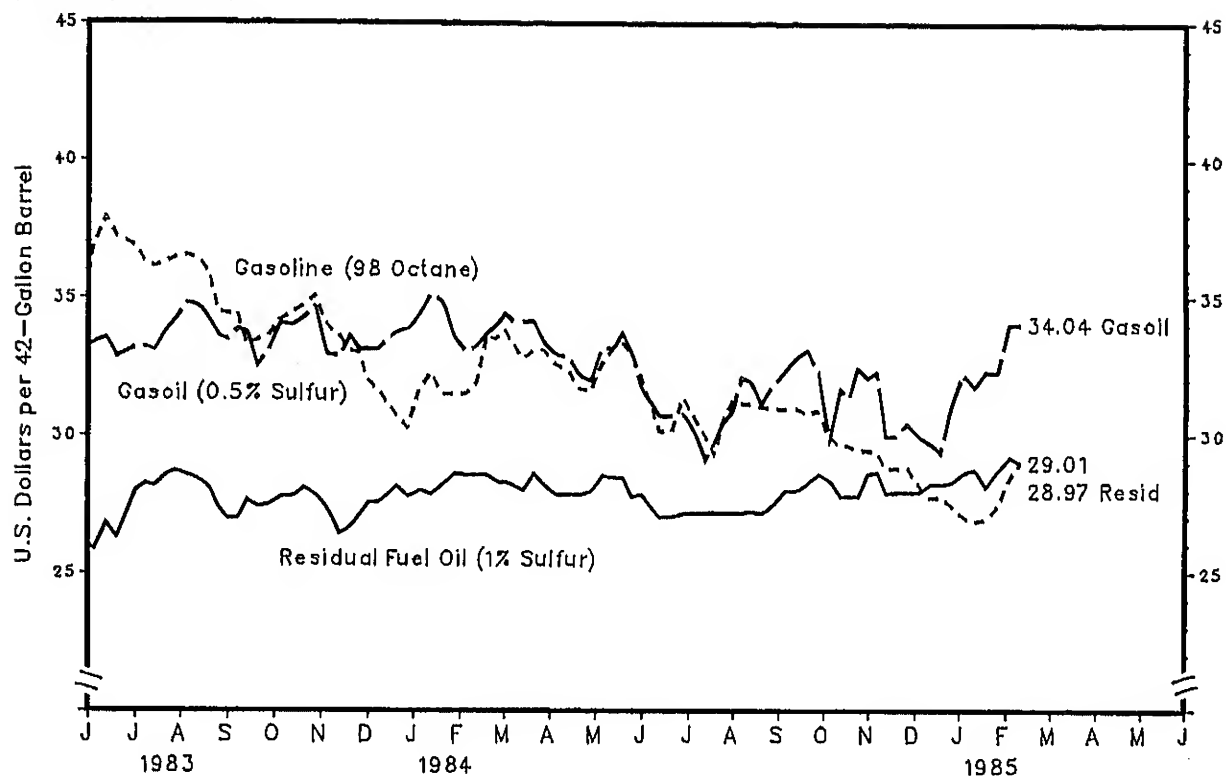
3 East Coast Cargoes.

4 New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.

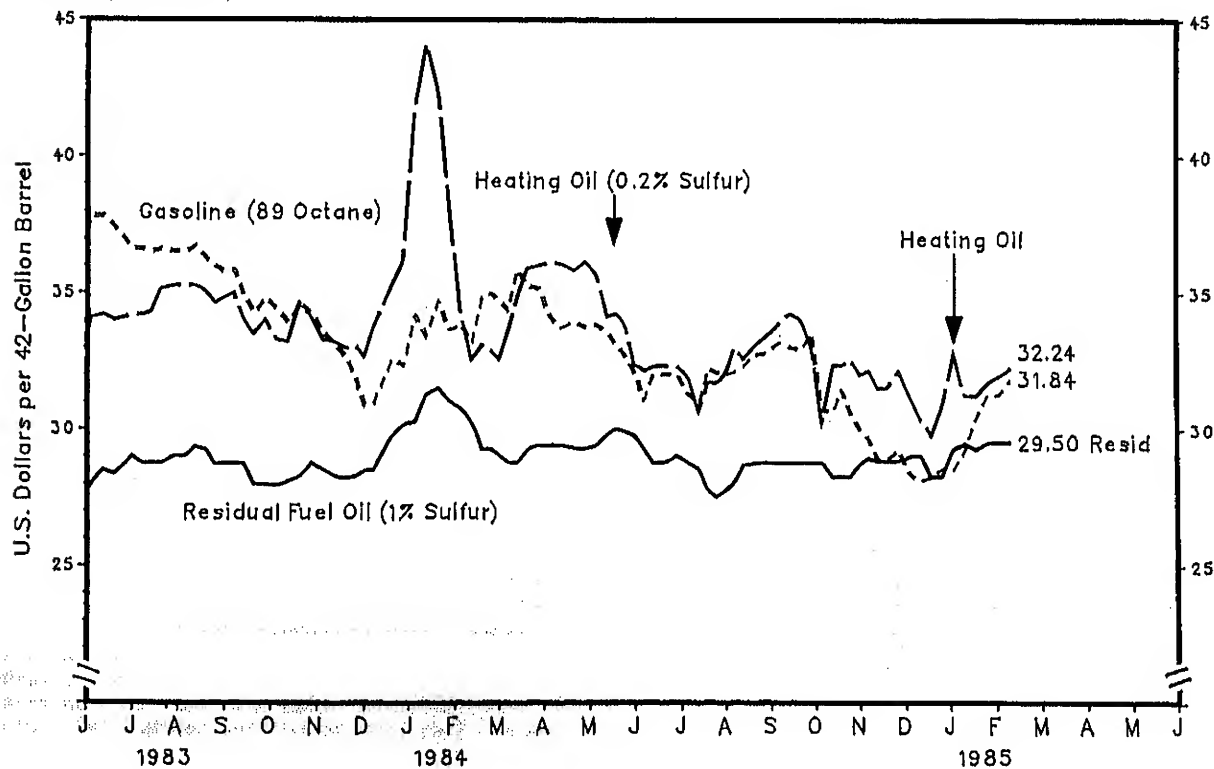
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Spot Market Product Prices

Rotterdam Market
(Dollars per Barrel)



New York Market
(Dollars per Barrel)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

WEATHER SUMMARY

(Population Weighted Heating Degree Days¹)

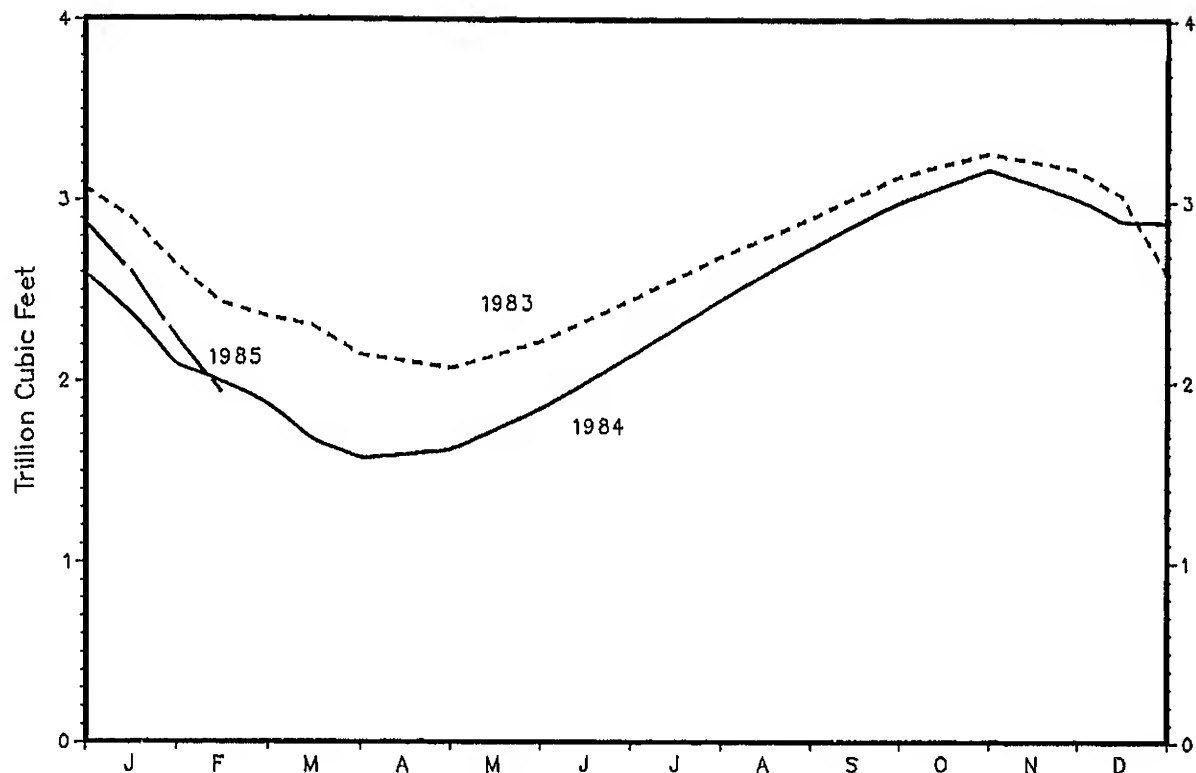
Weather data reported in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report are now taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

The weather for the nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1984 through February 23, 1985, has been 2 percent cooler than normal and about the same as last year.

U.S. TOTAL HEATING DEGREE DAYS (Population Weighted) and by CITY

	1984-1985 This year	1983-1984 Last year	Normal	Percent Change	
				This year vs. Last year	This year vs. Normal
July 1-June 30		4,903	4,689	--	--
July 1-February 23	3,425	3,426	3,374	0	2
Cities					
Albuquerque	3,583	3,173	3,332	13	8
Amarillo	3,363	3,523	3,173	-5	6
Asheville	3,173	3,226	3,178	-2	0
Atlanta	2,236	2,498	2,359	-10	-5
Billings	5,634	4,831	5,036	17	12
Boise	5,169	4,648	4,110	11	26
Boston	3,956	3,787	3,876	4	2
Buffalo	4,637	4,663	4,689	-1	-1
Cheyenne	5,585	5,278	4,884	6	14
Chicago	5,031	4,955	4,630	2	9
Cincinnati	3,822	4,091	3,875	-7	-1
Cleveland	4,434	4,459	4,352	-1	2
Columbia, SC	2,132	2,247	2,091	-5	2
Denver	4,619	4,594	4,172	1	11
Des Moines	5,026	4,977	4,834	1	4
Detroit	4,644	4,784	4,651	-3	0
Fargo	6,836	6,592	6,744	4	1
Hartford	4,312	4,370	4,423	-1	-3
Houston	1,342	1,561	1,295	-14	4
Jacksonville	1,171	1,256	1,175	-7	0
Kansas City	4,336	4,343	3,967	0	9
Las Vegas	2,167	1,701	2,001	27	8
Los Angeles	994	720	985	38	1
Memphis	2,491	2,665	2,529	-7	-2
Miami	228	157	179	45	27
Milwaukee	5,083	5,000	5,087	2	0
Minneapolis	5,970	5,979	5,828	0	2
Montgomery	1,708	1,907	1,842	-10	-7
New York	3,257	3,453	3,480	-6	-6
Oklahoma City	3,102	3,158	2,896	-2	7
			4,628	-4	5
			3,591	-6	-3
			1,162	39	-13
			4,284	-3	-3
			5,133	3	-3
			4,101	5	-2
			2,695	-4	-1
			2,999	-10	-5
			3,721	0	1
			3,292	22	9
			4,160	8	8
			2,048	39	-5
			3,400	12	6
			1,840	-23	-3
			3,077	0	-2

NATURAL GAS IN UNDERGROUND STORAGE
(Trillion Cubic Feet)



Working Gas¹

1983 1984 1985

January 15	2.902	2.381	2.602
January 31	2.644	2.090	R2.242
February 15	2.433	1.997	P1.938
February 28	2.356	1.876	
March 15	2.305	1.671	
March 31	2.148	1.572	
April 30	2.074	1.620	
May 31	2.222	1.843	
June 30	2.454	2.141	
July 31	2.696	2.456	
August 31	2.908	2.740	
September 30	3.140	2.996	
October 31	3.269	3.177	
November 30	3.174	3.017	
December 15	3.028	2.886	
December 31	2.595	2.877	

R=EIA Revision

P=Preliminary

¹ Working Gas: Gas available for withdrawal.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

Crude Oil Production	01/25/85	02/01/85	02/08/85	02/15/85	02/22/85
Domestic Production.....	E8,929.0	E8,928.0	E8,928.0	E8,928.0	E8,928.0
Inputs and Utilizations					
Crude Oil Input.....	11,564.0	11,555.0	11,585.0	11,468.0	11,479.0
Gross Inputs.....	11,630.0	11,677.0	11,666.0	11,557.0	11,602.0
East Coast (PADD 1).....	1,061.0	1,051.0	1,077.0	1,100.0	1,128.0
Midwest (PADD 2).....	2,697.0	2,680.0	2,682.0	2,650.0	2,530.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3).....	5,314.0	5,377.0	5,368.0	5,330.0	5,504.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4).....	428.0	419.0	376.0	405.0	399.0
West Coast (PADD 5).....	2,130.0	2,150.0	2,163.0	2,072.0	2,041.0
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day).....	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.7
Percent Utilization.....	73.3	73.6	73.6	72.9	73.8
Production by Product					
Motor Gasoline.....	5,653.0	5,893.0	5,671.0	5,742.0	5,812.0
East Coast (PADD 1).....	474.0	490.0	477.0	487.0	537.0
Midwest (PADD 2).....	1,526.0	1,586.0	1,623.0	1,629.0	1,646.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3).....	2,433.0	2,543.0	2,447.0	2,486.0	2,577.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4).....	252.0	239.0	200.0	229.0	210.0
West Coast (PADD 5).....	968.0	1,035.0	924.0	911.0	842.0
Jet Fuel.....	1,068.0	1,153.0	1,192.0	1,105.0	1,204.0
Naphtha-Type.....	205.0	214.0	198.0	207.0	201.0
Kerosene-Type.....	863.0	939.0	994.0	899.0	1,003.0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,607.0	2,710.0	2,632.0	2,543.0	2,398.0
East Coast (PADD 1).....	213.0	247.0	282.0	197.0	238.0
Midwest (PADD 2).....	723.0	648.0	672.0	610.0	552.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3).....	1,231.0	1,377.0	1,185.0	1,265.0	1,206.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4).....	107.0	100.0	102.0	90.0	89.0
West Coast (PADD 5).....	333.0	338.0	391.0	381.0	313.0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	937.0	1,048.0	1,070.0	1,072.0	1,093.0
Imports					
Total Crude Oil incl SPR.....	2,445.0	2,962.0	2,339.0	2,629.0	2,516.0
Crude Oil.....	2,260.0	2,524.0	2,264.0	2,579.0	2,424.0
SPR.....	185.0	438.0	75.0	50.0	92.0
Motor Gasoline.....	204.0	320.0	211.0	103.0	566.0
Jet Fuel.....	39.0	81.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Naphtha-Type.....	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type.....	39.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Distillate.....	119.0	262.0	227.0	146.0	225.0
Residual.....	770.0	383.0	499.0	531.0	607.0
Other.....	390.0	323.0	667.0	382.0	597.0
Total Refined Products Imports.....	1,523.0	1,370.0	1,604.0	1,162.0	2,025.0
Exports					
Total.....	E855.0	E855.0	E855.0	E855.0	E985.0
Crude Oil.....	E202.0	E202.0	E202.0	E202.0	E185.0
Products.....	E653.0	E653.0	E653.0	E653.0	E800.0
Products Supplied					
Motor Gasoline.....	6,508.0	6,563.0	6,000.0	6,160.0	6,762.0
Total Jet Fuel.....	1,155.0	1,374.0	1,179.0	1,166.0	1,316.0
Naphtha Jet Fuel.....	243.0	218.0	173.0	217.0	283.0
Kerosene Jet Fuel.....	912.0	1,156.0	1,006.0	949.0	1,033.0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	4,053.0	3,282.0	3,430.0	3,467.0	3,533.0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,774.0	1,476.0	1,202.0	1,293.0	1,608.0
Other Oils.....	3,676.0	3,465.0	3,790.0	3,278.0	2,588.0
Total Products Supplied.....	17,167.0	16,160.0	15,601.0	15,364.0	15,808.0

E=Estimate based on monthly data.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Appendix A

EIA WEEKLY DATA: SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION METHODS

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises six surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803); the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804); and the "Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report" (EIA-805). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804 and EIA-805, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-800 sample frame includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, including facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, including terminals that blend motor gasoline. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includes all product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport petroleum products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of all companies that carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more. Included are gathering and trunk pipelines (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal facilities, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water. The EIA-804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States. The EIA-805 sample frame includes all shippers of petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample represents a certain percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. This is a census of all shippers of petroleum products from Puerto Rico.

	Refiners (Refineries)	Bulk Terminals	Product Pipelines
Weekly Form	EIA-800	EIA-801	EIA-802
Monthly Frame Size	152(269)	318	90
Weekly Sample Size	60(157)	81	47

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. On the following Monday, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, estimates are made for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values for the purpose of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for the product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum M_t .) Then, the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by companies in the same region is summed. (Call this monthly sum M_s .) Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by companies in the same region. The current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t , is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate total weekly outputs of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminal facilities, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types. Shipments from Puerto Rico are considered imports for estimation purposes.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. There has been an exponentially smoothed ratio developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values. Imports of other oils are adjusted from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly data and Census data.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-800; 75 percent for the EIA-801; 95 percent for the EIA-802; 80 percent for the EIA-803; greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804 and 100 percent for the EIA-805. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Appendix B

INTERPRETATION AND DERIVATION OF AVERAGE INVENTORY LEVELS

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgements of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil were derived using monthly data from 1977-1983. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, data for 1978-1983 were used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The values of the upper and lower curves are presented in the table below.

Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs
(Millions of Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Petroleum	1096.9	1064.8	1038.7	1039.8	1049.5	1062.3	1088.7	1104.8	1121.1	1129.8	1138.4	1115.0
Crude Oil	344.9	346.6	349.4	352.2	346.9	346.4	345.1	341.1	336.5	344.9	346.0	337.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	243.6	246.0	240.9	226.2	218.4	215.7	216.3	213.4	216.6	211.5	218.1	227.3
Residual Fuel Oil	136.5	110.0	92.6	88.0	96.6	109.7	130.6	148.4	163.1	168.7	172.4	160.5
	52.6	43.9	42.0	42.7	48.1	46.5	48.1	48.7	53.7	56.3	59.9	58.7
Upper Range												
Petroleum	1194.8	1162.7	1136.6	1137.7	1147.4	1160.2	1186.7	1202.7	1219.1	1227.7	1236.3	1213.0
Crude Oil	362.9	364.6	367.3	370.2	364.9	364.3	363.1	359.0	354.5	362.9	363.9	355.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	264.1	266.5	261.4	246.7	239.0	236.3	236.9	234.0	237.2	232.1	238.6	247.8
Residual Fuel Oil	167.7	141.2	123.8	119.2	127.8	140.9	161.8	179.7	194.3	199.9	203.7	191.8
	68.8	60.1	58.1	58.9	64.3	62.7	64.2	64.8	69.8	72.4	76.0	74.8

Minimum Operating Inventories

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in November 1983 in "Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity -- An Interim Report." The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity. MOI estimates presented in

the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the Energy Information Administration. The estimated values are: Crude oil -- 285 million barrels; motor gasoline -- 200 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 105 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 40 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for total petroleum stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the same 3-year base period that was used in the derivation of the average inventory levels shown on the graph.

Appendix C

PROJECTION FROM THE SHORT-TERM ENERGY OUTLOOK, JANUARY 1985

The projections of "high" and "low" total petroleum demand, shown in the WPSR as total product supplied, are from the Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Short-Term Energy Outlook (Outlook), January 1985. The three forecast cases presented in the Outlook for 1985 through mid-1986 are based on different assumptions about the growth of the U.S. economy and the associated price of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners.

In the high economic growth case:

- One year growth in the real Gross National Product (GNP) is projected to be 3.5 percent for 1985 and 4.1 percent for the first six months of 1986.
- U.S. refinery acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to fall to an average of \$25.50 per barrel in 1985 and \$25.00 per barrel in 1986, in current dollars.

In the base case:

- One year growth in the GNP is projected to be 2.5 percent for 1985 and 2.9 percent for the first six months of 1986.
- U.S. refinery acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to fall to an average of \$28.10 per barrel in 1985 and \$28.00 per barrel in 1986, in current dollars.

In the low economic growth case:

- One year GNP growth falls to 1.0 percent in 1985, then rises to 2.6 percent the first six months of 1986.
- U.S. refinery acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to rise to an average of \$29.60 per barrel in 1985 and \$30.50 in the first six months of 1986, in current dollars.

The plots of the low and high product supplied estimates incorporate an additional sensitivity adjustment for changes in weather, and residential sector switching from oil, as estimated in the Short-Term Energy Outlook, Table 13.

For more detailed information on the above (and other components of the forecast), please refer to the published report, Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 1985.

Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
Telephone 202-252-8800

Appendix D

CHANGES IN WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT SERIES

Some Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) data series presented for 1983 and 1 data series. The differences, which are discussed below, are the result of a change in the reporting frame.

Change in Methodology

Beginning in 1983, reports of crude oil used as fuel on leases are treated as supplied, a new product supplied category. Before 1983, crude oil used in the distillate fuel oil or residual fuel oil and was included in the respective monthly series for 1982 shown on p. 16 are the quantities originally calculated as fuel. In 1982, the quantities of crude oil used directly in the distillate fuel oil product supplied calculations averaged 10 thousand barrels day, respectively.

Change in Stock Basis

The list of operators of bulk terminals, pipelines, and crude stock holders required to report each month their crude oil and petroleum product stocks was updated in a regular review of the petroleum supply reporting frame during 1982. (See the article in Petroleum Supply Monthly, March 1983 for details.) This expansion was first incorporated in monthly data published for January 1983. The new list of operators was also used to select new samples for EIA Forms 801 (bulk terminals), 802 (pipelines), and 803 (crude stock holders) of the weekly petroleum reporting system. The new weekly sample was used for estimation beginning with the week ending April 1, 1983. The table below shows the new-basis stock levels for December 31, 1982 which can be compared with the old frame stock levels shown on the respective pages of the WPSR. The new-basis stocks of crude oil and petroleum products, including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, are 2.2 percent greater than the old basis stocks.

New Basis Stock Levels for Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
December 31, 1982

	Percent Increase	U.S. Total	PADD 1	PADD 2	PADD 3 (Thousand Barrels)	PADD 4	PADD 5
Crude Oil	0.2 ¹	644,993	17,550	78,535	455,286	13,512	80,110
Total Motor Gasoline	3.4	243,542	69,376	66,959	68,040	8,567	30,600
Finished Gasoline	3.9	202,032	64,095	57,715	51,165	6,094	22,963
Blending Components	1.4	41,510	5,281	9,244	16,875	2,473	7,637
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	18.1	6,695	792	1,525	2,250	349	1,779
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	2.5	31,948	9,570	7,308	9,004	638	5,428
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.9	185,527	84,721	48,243	34,917	4,051	13,595
Residual Fuel Oils	3.5	68,532	35,961	5,377	16,701	634	9,859
Unfinished Oils	0.0	105,269	13,656	17,777	46,209	2,686	24,941
Other Oils	6.4	174,453	22,033	49,422	89,194	3,766	10,038
Total Oils	2.2 ¹	1,460,959	253,659	275,146	721,601	34,203	176,350

¹ Calculated including stocks of crude oil in Strategic Petroleum Reserve (293,827 thousand barrels on December 31, 1982).

Appendix E

CALCULATION OF WORLD OIL PRICES

International price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average of specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each country. To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries, the official selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined from a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "The Oil Weekly", and "Europe Oil Prices") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These were based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for each country. For a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, weighting factors were determined by using the export volumes of the larger countries. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical calculations were used to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, the representative official crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and the volume of that oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make it necessary.

GLOSSARY

- o **Barrel.** A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.
- o **Cooling Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.
- o **Crude Oil.** A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.
- o **Crude Oil Input.** The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.
- o **Degree-Day Normals.** Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.
- o **Distillate Fuel Oils.** Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation.
- o **Gross Inputs.** The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into distillation units.
- o **Heating Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.
- o **Imports.** Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, gasoline blending components, and other miscellaneous oils.
- o **Jet Fuel.** Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a fuel in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.
- o **Motor Gasoline.** Finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and blending components in the gasoline range. Production and imports data represent finished leaded gasoline and finished unleaded gasoline. Stocks data consist of the two types of finished gasoline and blending components. Stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks. Imports of motor gasoline blending components are contained in other oils imports.
- o **Operable Capacity.** The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.
- o **Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD).** Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the states listed below:
 - PADD 1: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.
 - PADD 2: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.
 - PADD 3: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas.
 - PADD 4: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.
 - PADD 5: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.
- o **Population-Weighted Degree-Days.** Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and these products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

- o **Product Supplied.** A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.
- o **Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil.** The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.
- o **Refinery Capacity Utilization.** Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1982 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 65 percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the types of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.
- o **Residual Fuel Oils.** Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.
- o **Retail Motor Gasoline Prices.** Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers--about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).
- o **Stock Change (Refined Products).** Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past six years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.
- o **Stocks.** For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50 thousand barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."
- o **Unaccounted-for Crude Oil.** A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, four-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.
- o **United States.** For the purpose of the report, the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

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- o Ranges and Seasonal Patterns 1977-1980, EIA, "Petroleum Statement Annual (Final Summary)," 1981-1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
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- o Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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- o Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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- o Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, "Refiners Monthly Cost Report."
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